BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

Press and Courier.

BOUTELLE & SNOW, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Snow, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of Whig and Courier."

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION FOR 1878.

The Republicans of Maine and all independent voters whose in favor of preserving the credit of the National Government, and a sound currency for the people—equivalent to coin, and redeemable in coin—are requested to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in the

City Hall at Portland, Tuesday, July 30th, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and transacting any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows—Each city, town and plantation is entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 75 votes given for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1876. A fraction of forty votes over the number which is entitled to one delegate, will be awarded a delegate.

The State Committee will be in session the evening preceding, and at 9 o'clock the morning of the Convention, and will receive credentials of delegates.

JAMES G. BLAINE, EDWARD H. GILMAN, Chairman.

GEORGE C. WING, Androscoggin
LEWIS B. JOHNSON, Aroostook.
B. B. MURRAY, Augusta, Sec'y.
FRED'K ATWOOD, Bangor.
D. S. ALEXANDER, Bath.
A. H. WHITING, Bluecock.
B. B. MURRAY, Augusta, Sec'y.
ANDREW LADD, Lincoln.
A. H. WALKER, Oxford.
C. A. BOUTELLE, Penobscot.
C. A. PACKARD, Piscataquis.
JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Sagadahoc.
S. D. LINDSEY, Somerset.
W. H. FOSTER, Waldo.
W. J. CORFIELD, Washington.
JAMES M. ANDREWS, York.

J. O. SMITH, Secretary.

Republican District Convention

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis, are requested to assemble by their delegates at the CITY HALL, in Bangor,

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative from this District to the 45th Congress of the United States, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

Each City, Town, and Plantation shall be entitled to one delegate, and for every seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1876, one delegate; and for each fraction of forty votes one additional delegate.

EZRA C. BRETT,
HIRAM KELLEY, Jr.,
S. PARKER,
C. F. DUNNING,
JESSE DYER,
JOHN E. WEBB,
District Committee.

July 6, 1878.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican Voters of the County of Penobscot are hereby notified to meet by delegates in Convention at the CITY HALL in BANGOR,

On Wednesday, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

to nominate candidates for four Senators, Sheriff, Register of Probate, County Treasurer, and one County Commissioner, and to transact any other business that may come before the Convention.

Each City, Town, and Plantation shall be entitled to one delegate, and for every seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1876, one delegate, and for each fraction of forty votes one additional delegate.

JOSEPH F. SNOW,
F. E. COLLINS,
HIRAM EDWARDS,
JAMES WOODBURY,
J. A. BLANCHARD,
F. M. HEALE,
W. WOOD,
Republican County Committee.

July 15, 1878.

Fifth District Convention.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at

BELFAST, on TUESDAY, August 6, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress, and attend to any other business that may come before the Convention.

Each city, town and plantation is entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 75 votes given for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1876, and one additional delegate for a fraction of forty votes or more.

JAMES A. MILLIKEN,
A. D. BEAN,
ORRIN LEONARD,
A. M. HOPKINS,
JAMES M. BLAISDELL
DAVIS TILSON
Congressional Committee.

July 4, 1878.

THE CITY TAXES.

The Board of Assessors have been busily engaged for some time in collating the figures and fixing the basis of the city taxes for the current year, and at a late hour Saturday afternoon completed their calculations. We have obtained from the Board the following statement of the values on and assessment provided for:

VALUATION.

Real estate, residents,	$6,074,900	
Real estate, non-resident,	625,346	
		$6,700 [illegible]
Personal, resident,	$3,875,800	
Personal, non-resident,	58,005	3,933,805
Total real and personal,		$10,634,057

TAXES TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

City Appropriations.	
Highways,	$11,000
Schools,	30,000
Pauper,	10,000
Incidental,	10,000
Fire,	7,000
Sewers,	2,500
Salary,	1,800
Police,	1,000
Interest,	27,000
Water Works,	12,000
Lease,	15,000
Gas,	5,000
Abs. on taxes,	20,000
	$181,300 00
Allowed for abatements,	14,265 91
State tax,	39,779 77
County tax,	26,646 42
	$240,991 10

ASSESSMENT.

On $10,634,057 at 2.27,	$241,446 09
On 2,911 polls at $3 each,	8,733 00
	$250,179 09
Reduction on real estate from 1877,	$106,615
" " personal " "	167,886
	$274,501
	$975,178

Total reduction,

If the above figures represented a legitimate reduction of taxes with the public interests properly provided for, the exhibit would be cause for congratulation. It is well known, however, that essential appropriations have been arbitrarily cut down to force an appearance of reduction in the rate, and that several of the departments must greatly overrun the appropriations, or be so inadequately provided for as to entail large future expense. The "reform" movement which has vigorously inaugurated the destruction of our public schools, by driving away our best teachers, reducing the school term, and breaking down our high school course, has seemed only anxious to show a low tax-rate at all hazards; but all citizens familiar with our public affairs will readily perceive that there must be a large deficiency which will have to be provided for next year.

We regret exceedingly to learn that Gen. James A. Garfield, while bathing in the surf at Atlantic City, N. J., Friday morning, was attacked with vertigo. Representatives Springer and Hiscock and C. F. Ramey, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Potter Committee, were also bathing at the time. Something peculiar was noticed in Mr. Garfield's movements as he left the water, when Hiscock and Ramey went to his relief, conducting to a bath house in the immediate vicinity, where by their prompt attention he was soon restored to consciousness and driven to his hotel. He was reported rapidly improving on Saturday, and was to leave for his home in Ohio Saturday evening. But for this unfortunate attack of illness Mr. Garfield would have been present at the Republican State Convention on Tuesday, and his recovery will greatly please his many friends, as he was during the campaign Gen. Woodford, of New York, will be at the Convention, and much interest is felt to hear his powerful discussion of the financial question.

GENERAL PLAISTED.

We have received from Gen. Harris M Plaisted a letter covering fourteen pages of manuscript, which is devoted in large part to the setting forth of such financial sophistries and fallacies as we do not permit to appear in our columns without the antidote of correction of misstatement and refutation of unsound argument. The hour at which we received it yesterday prevents such a review in this issue, and we shall therefore defer its publication until our return from the Republican State Convention, to attend which we shall start this morning. We will, however, briefly state its general purport. Its opening pages are devoted to strictures upon your comments on his attitude in relation to the recent Greenback Congressional Convention, and he asserts that he was not a candidate for its suffrages. Our information from numerous sources warranted a different opinion, but we will not now stop to discuss what technically constitutes a candidacy. The principal point of our editorial comments bore upon the matter of Gen. Plaisted's sympathy with what are known as Greenback doctrines. In his letter to us, while seeking to avoid assuming the name of Greenbacker, he devotes ten pages to the expression of financial views which most fully confirm our statement of his position. He advocates the issue of the entire volume of currency in Government paper, to be made a legal tender and redeemable in coin, or a coin bond, at a low rate of interest, but from this mild start he diverges into a wild expanse. He argues that Congress has full power to issue an unlimited amount of paper as legal tender, repeats a great deal of the Greenback claptrap about the National banks being "a gigantic monopoly," and declares that "the interest the people have paid to the National banks and the bondholders has eaten the very vitals out of industry."

He declares that "if we do not now need a thousand millions of currency we shall at no distant day," says that "this cry of Communism will not work;" and, making reference to Gen. Garfield's recent warning against the riotous and socialistic movements, speaks of it as an appeal "to unite and defeat the naughty Greenbackers," and asks if "when party leaders thus appeal to the fears of conservative men to protect themselves against the ballots of the people, is it not time that they be retired out of office?"

We think we have given enough for samples and it would seem rather unnecessary for the General, immediately after proposing to "retire" such a Republican as Gen. Garfield on account of his sound financial views, to devote his closing paragraph to announcing that he is not a candidate for nomination for Governor by the Republican Convention." We should decidedly say not. And with this brief synopsis we leave his letter until we can publish and review it in detail on our return.

A "MEAN AND NASTY" TOPIC.

There was no more civil service reform in this act than there is temperance reform in Fessenden Bayne' peculiar policy of including Wing with Spur as an assistant, from the fact that he provides an hose while drinking it with compunction and grace at any table where he sits as guest.—BANGOR Whig.

A meaner or more nasty slander is not easy to be conceived of than THE WHIG puts upon the President. As mean and as nasty is its effort, by the same slander, to cast contempt upon the cause of temperance generally. And this most likely is the real object THE WHIG has in view.—*Saco Times.*

The Saco Times ought certainly to be an expert as to "mean and nasty" business, for it has for some years past been recognized as decidedly the meanest and nastiest little sheet ever printed in this State with a pretence of Republicanism. A fine specimen of its proficiency in the "mean and nasty" line is shown above in its appending the name of this paper as the author of a paragraph which the mean and nasty little editor of the *Times* knew was not our statement, and which never even appeared as original matter in our columns. The mean and little creature read the paragraph in a letter copied by us with due credit from the N. Y. *Tribune* and coolly seriously headed and signed by the name of its author Gail Hamilton, a lady ably capable and always desirous of assuming full responsibility for her statements; and then, mean and little creature as he knew he was perpetrating an immeanand little and fraud when he coiled a paragraph from that letter and credited it to THE BANGOR WHIG. A practice of years in stealing outright from other papers the "editorial" matter for his columns has rendered his perpetration of such mean and little frauds a matter of second nature.

So much for the mean and nasty business now for the charge of his sneer. To give the Saco person the full benefit of his sneer, we here fully adopt and repeat the words of Gail Hamilton, which he fraudulently printed above as ours, and assert that instead of "slander" it is notorious and abundantly attested fact. If the Saco Times does not know it, that would be of little moment; for no one expects it to know anything; but when the mean and little concern flings around charges of "slander" on what it knows nothing about it, it makes itself a very mean and little nuisance. When President Hayes, or any respectable person or thing assuming to speak for him, shall question the truth of the statement, it will be most easily sustained as a matter of public record and very common knowledge. No one, to our knowledge, has charged the President with "intemperance" in the ordinary sense, or imputed to him any such degree of fondness for stimulants as would form the basis of public strictures; the criticism is leveled directly and solely at the hypocrisy of a sham pretense of total abstinence, intended to shed a false glory upon the present incumbents of the White House by an offensive reflection upon the customs of all their predecessors. The "mean and nasty" part of the business has been the encouraging of toadying newspapers to gush over a total abstinence pretension which has been made so ridiculous that even the flunkeyism of "The Mrs R. B. Hayes Temperance Society" have angrily repudiated it.

The charge that any exposure of such hypocrisy is intended to "cast contempt upon the cause of temperance" is quite worthy of the mean and nasty. The fact is pretty well recognized in this State that the cause of temperance has had more contempt cast upon it by the solvolling cant of all the editorial fleas that such mean and nasty editor of the *Times*, than by all the assaults of its open enemies. We have one of them here in this city, who for years have sought to use the temperance cause to advance their personal designs, and who have at times deceived many honest temperance men into submitting to their leadership. They have seized every opportunity when the Republican party has been most in need of undivided support, to attempt to arbitrarily select its candidates and practically dictate its action. They have always employed the pretense of a conscientious inability to support any man for any public office who was not a total abstainer and a radical supporter of the most intolerable enforcement of prohibition. Some of the most blatant of these have now turned up in the Greenback camp, and are casting contempt not only upon their past pretentious intolerance, but also upon the temperance cause, so far as such men's course can affect it, by rallying to the support of a candidate who holds in supreme and unconcealed contempt the whole creed on which they have dickered and fizzled and wire-pulled for years past. We are sorry that the *Times* person has any similar ties in his city, but it is unfortunately the fact, and the great body of the friends of the cause of temperance here have found it out.

And and as the Bath *Times* sat very, and n. little subject for comment, we drop it happily right here.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REBELLION.

The people who put down the last South Carolina rebellion will be glad to know that the administration has finally determined to make some show of sustaining the authority of the United States and protecting its own officers.

The defiance of the General Government by South Carolina has been as bold and offensive as it was in Jackson's time, and a little of the Jackson spirit would seem to be in order. Here is the latest report:

[Special to Boston Journal.]

WASHINGTON, 26, 1878. Issue will soon be squarely joined between the United States and the State Court of South Carolina in the case of the United States Revenue officers. Earl, special counsel for the Government, arrived here to-day and had a conference with the President, Attorney-General and Commissioner Raum. He reported that previous to leaving that State he had obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States, and that the Marshal of that Court had served this writ upon the Sheriff having the custody of the revenue officers, and that the Sheriff had returned to consolidate the writ and to allow the Marshal to take possession of the prisoners. No steps were taken by the Marshal to compel respect for the process of the United States Court, as it was thought best to delay action until after Earl's return from Washington.

After the close of the Cabinet meeting today Mr. Evarts was called in by the Attorney-General and the President for consultation in regard to the case, and to immediately took most decided ground in favor of the Government acting promptly, and using whatever authority and power was necessary to enforce the recognition of the writ of habeas corpus, which had been refused by the Sheriff.

The plan of allowing the case to go to the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina, which received considerable favor at one stage of the proceedings, was thereupon abandoned, and Earl was directed to proceed to Baltimore to confer with Judge Bond, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the circuit which includes South Carolina, and to make arrangements with him to hold a special term of his court in that State as soon as possible for the purpose of hearing this case. As soon as Judge Bond can open his court the United States Marshal will be directed to again serve a writ of habeas corpus upon the Sheriff, and in case of a refusal or of resistance he will then be immediately directed to employ as sufficient force as may be necessary to enforce the process of the officers and hold them in its custody. It is generally believed here that the threats freely made by the press of South Carolina that an attempt of the Government to transfer this case, in strict accordance with statute law, from the State Court to its own courts, will be resisted by force. But the transfer will be made at any hazard. Information has been received to-day at the Governor Hampton, who was very prompt in offering a reward for Jedman, the leader of the gang, and his associates at the time when they broke open the jail in Pickens county and released illicit dealers, has withdrawn his offer.

THE CHEERFUL NOTES OF THE BIRD-OOZER.

[From the Edgefield, S.C., Advertiser.]

Hang together like grim death. Let no safe issues array you one against the other. The times are troublous, and you cannot afford to fall apart. Whom do you see rushing? Let Hampton speak and Dagnos spout, and let the devil in hell roar and seek whom he may devour; but be you brave and sensible and take care of your own, and, above all, allow neither speakings, nor writings, nor leadings to cause you to commit the dire sin of falling into two parties. And remember that sentimentality about the negro on paper and in speeches is an exceedingly different thing from a practical application of the negro at the ballot-box. The one is pretty and the other is the devil! Edgefield was not lost in 1876. Indeed she was wise and bold enough to save the State. And she is no fool now, if her men will stick together. She has reason to be proud, she has reason to be brave, she has reason to smile with calm contempt at all outside sneers and intendoes.

RESUMPTION NO "SHOCK". The talk about the shock of resumption is mere rubbing. Trade and industry about the shock when the dollar was fluctuating from one to twenty cents a month, and no change could be more gradual, public, and thoroughly discounted in its successive steps than the appreciation of the dollar has been since the passage of the resumption act. Those inflationists whose business has the most method, probably anticipate no shock whatever, and yet, from their point of view, they are right and consistent in dreading the formal completion of resumption. Under the combined influence of the densest ignorance of financial laws, the recollection of the delights of flush times and the confusion of mind which the use of inconvertible paper always produces, the mass of inflationists confound money with wealth and prosperity, clear at the seductive delusion that the Government stamp gives money its value, and maintains it in circulation, and hence believe the issue of sufficient Government paper of full legal-tender quality—"a society" money they call it—would be the universal panacea. Upon people possessed of this delusion, argument can have no more effect than a moral thesis could upon a hungry tiger.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Ellsworth *American* says: "The course taken by Mr. Rust since the Convention is not calculated to carry much favor with him as had been following him up to that time. While they may have agreed with him on the currency question they will fail to see any benefit that could arise from going into the Democratic party because of sympathy with Mr. Rust of his grievance. They have followed him so far in the hope that a new party would be formed that would embody their views on the financial question, and now that the cause taken by that party renders its failure a foregone conclusion, they will return to their old party affiliations rather than follow a leader who has so signally shown his incapacity for the position, into the ranks of a party in which they have never had any confidence."

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.

In Orono, of house 40 by 26 feet, two stories high, with ell 20 feet square, all finished and painted, with cellar under the whole. Also, one acre of land, with a good well of water on the premises. Also, a good stable. Also, a good hen house. Also, a good wood house. Also, a good pig pen. Also, a good privy. Also, a good garden. Also, a good orchard. Also, a good grape vine. Also, a good strawberry bed. Also, a good raspberry bed. Also, a good currant bush. Also, a good gooseberry bush. Also, a good blackberry bush. Also, a good huckleberry bush. Also, a good cranberry bush. Also, a good blueberry bush. Also, a good elderberry bush. Also, a good barberry bush. Also, a good hawthorn bush. Also, a good rose bush. Also, a good lilac bush. Also, a good syringa bush. Also, a good snowball bush. Also, a good mock orange bush. Also, a good flowering almond bush. Also, a good flowering currant bush. Also, a good flowering raspberry bush. Also, a good flowering blackberry bush. Also, a good flowering huckleberry bush. Also, a good flowering cranberry bush. Also, a good flowering blueberry bush. Also, a good flowering elderberry bush. Also, a good flowering barberry bush. Also, a good flowering hawthorn bush. Also, a good flowering rose bush. Also, a good flowering lilac bush. Also, a good flowering syringa bush. Also, a good flowering snowball bush. Also, a good flowering

Whig and Courier.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM AUGUSTA.

Augusta, July 27.

A match game of base ball was played here to-day with the following result: Augusta Reds, 25; Farmingdale, 9.

NEW SHIPBUILDING.

Hartstene & Co., Belfast, will build a 1,200 ton ship. The keel is to be laid this fall.

FROM LEWISTON.

Androscoggin Gazette.

Lewiston, July 27. Samuel Hinckley, a young man recently employed in the Bates counting room resigned his position and last night shot himself. Physicians say he cannot recover. He has been much depressed of late.

FROM ROCKLAND.

The Revenue Cases

Rockland, July 27. The revenue defaulter cases coming next week excite much comment in this city, but none of a private character. Up to midnight as the record had not been served. The cases before Commissioner Hall are 100 in number, for the sale of tobacco without having paid a revenue tax, none all disposed of this morning by the several persons giving bonds or personal recognizances for their appearance at the United States Court in Bath the first Tuesday in September. The apartment rented one time, across the sidewalk.

FROM ROCKLAND.

Shipping.

Portland, July 26. The name of the man found drowned in the harbor Sunday is Charles Gardiner, evidently a sailor.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Secretary of the Navy on Peace Establishment.

Portsmouth, July 27. The U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, the last vessel of the Navy and navy yard, arrived and hauled into the yard this morning. Many of the men will be discharged at once, and others, it is believed, will be retained for a short time to complete repairs. The Secretary of the Navy has decided to keep a force of men at the navy yard, and the number of officers now and the number of men will be retained upon the establishment of the Navy Yard. The Secretary will visit the yard on Saturday or Monday next, and the number of officers and men will be definitely fixed. The Secretary will probably select the site for the new dry dock. Orders will be received to-day to commence repairs on the dry dock, and the work will be completed in inspecting the buildings, and vessels, and in unloading the pleasing of the Tallapoosa in dock.

ARRIVAL

Rumored by Steam—Reduced Rates Suspended.

Rockland, July 27. The repeated rain storms during the week have caused the Chickawaukie river and other streams to be very high and in consequence much damage has been done by washing. A very heavy storm took place last evening, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which caused the people in the vicinity to fear that their buildings would be struck by lightning. The morning mail train from Bangor, via this route, was run only as far as East Richford where it arrived about the time it was due. The other mail trains are reported late. The mails which arrived here by the 11 P. M. train, were brought over from Augusta by Conductor Hall of that road, who was accompanied by several of the passengers.

On the road from here to Rockland, Camden, Belfast and Bangor, the roads are in the worst condition of any time this season. The rain has fallen in torrents, and the streams are rising rapidly as possible.

The Knox & Lincoln Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Penobscot Central Railway company have also repaired the damage done to their road by the storm, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Maine Central Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Androscoggin Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Grand Trunk Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Rochester Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Kennebec Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Boston Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Worcester Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Lewiston Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Augusta Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Bangor Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Belfast Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Dover Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Portsmouth Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Concord Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Manchester Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Nashua Railroad company have their repairs from the washouts completed, and the cars are running regularly as usual.

The Portland & Lowell

THE MAN WHO WAS NOT QUITE PRIZED.

BY BERT HARTE.

(Concluded.)

"Look yer," he said suddenly, "that ar' hoss and the plates ye're yer ridin' belongs ter me, and I'm yer ter take 'em away. Ye understand me? Sylvesterkin' Sylvesterkin' what's yer name?"

I gasped a little uncertainly.

"Speak up," said the stranger quietly and with a slight suggestion of condescension in his manner to me. "If you're pestered for Sylvester—why—don't mind me. I'm friendly with you. I'm a little of the road myself. It's been some time—last night I'd say—since I've smoked, which."

I stated, as rapidly and as strongly as I could that my acquaintance with Mr. Sylvester and such family connections of a strange character as his worthy relatives were—the most of the people here—in short, that he was a queer man, etc.

To my surprise my companion answered quietly. "Oh, that's all right. I've heard of him. If you don't like the cheek of going through, or of you'd rather put 'C. O. D.' on my back, why it's all the same to me. I'll play Saloon. Only ye set down and tell Sly Sylvester all the time. That's me."

What could I oppose to this man's quiet assurance? I felt myself growing red with anger and nervous with embarrassment. What would the correct Sylvester say to me? What would the girls? I was losing them, and had even as an agent to ill-at domestic circle by my reserve—knowingly a less complimentary adjective among the "boys"—what would they say to my new acquaintance? Yet I certainly could not object to his own personal appearance, nor could I resist a certain feeling of shame at my embarrassment.

We were beginning to descend. In the distance below us already twinkled the lights in the solitary ranche of Los Valley. I turned to my companion.

"But you have forgotten that I don't even know your name. What am I to call you?"

"Tim's so," he said musingly. "Let's see. Kearney would be a good name. It's short and easy like. I've served in Frisco the same time. Kearney 'tis."

"But——" I began impatiently.

"Now you leave all that to me," he interrupted, with a superb self-confidence that I could not but admire. "I'll name no more account. It's the man that's responsible. If I was to lay for a man that I reckoned was named Jones, and after I fetched him I found out on the inquest that his real name was Smith—that wouldn't make no matter, as long as I got the man."

The illustration, terrible as it was, did not strike me as offering a propositions introduction, but we were already at the ranche.

The barking of the dogs brought Sylvester to the door of the pretty little cottage which his taste had adorned.

I briefly introduced Mr. Kearney.

"Kearney will do—Kearney's good enough for me," commented the self-distant Kearney half aloud, to my own horror and Sylvester's evident mystification, and then he blandly excused himself that he must personally supervise the care of his own horse. When he was out of earshot, I drew the puzzled Sylvester aside.

"I have picked up—I mean I have been picked up on the road by a Pacific man whose name is not Kearney. He is well armed and quotes Dickens. With care, no quiescence in his views on all subjects, a general robustness to his commands it may be planted. Doubtless the spectacle of your helpless family, the contemplation of your daughters' beauty and inaccessibility may touch his fine sense of humor and pathos. Meanwhile heaven help you and forgive me."

I ran up stairs to the little den that my hospitable host had kept always reserved for me in my wanderings. I lingered for some time over my ablutions, hoping the languid gentlemanly drawl of Sylvester below mingled with the cool, easy slang of my mysterious acquaintance. When I came down to the sitting-room I was surprised, however, to find the gentlemanly Kearney quietly seated on the sofa with the fair Sylvester, the "Lily of Los Valley," sitting with maidenly awe and unaffected interest on one side of him, while on the other that arrant flirt, her cousin Kate, was practically the publican society of her age with an excitement that stopped short of real.

"Who is your deliciously cool friend?" she managed to whisper to me in suppressed but utterly inane tones, as I bewildered between the corrupt Kearney, who now began to hang upon his words, and this giddy girl the period, who was emptying the battery of her charms in active rivalry upon him.

"Of course we know his name isn't Kearney, but the proper name is not to be perfectly swept. And who is he?"

I replied with as grave irony that I was not aware what foreign potentate was then traveling incognito in the Sierras of California, but when his Royal Highness was pleased to inform me, I should be glad to introduce him properly. "Until then," I added, "for the acquaintance must be mercantile."

"I'm positively jealous of him," she said gayly, "and Mary—she is completely fascinated. And her father too." And actually, the languid, world-sick, cynical Sylvester was regarding him with a boyish interest and enthusiasm almost incompatible with his years. Yet I submit honestly to the clear-headed men of my own race that I could see nothing more in the man than I have already delivered to the reader.

In the middle of an exciting story of adventure, of which he, to the already prejudiced mind of his fair audience, was evidently the hero, he stopped suddenly.

"It's only some pack trains passing the bridge on the lower trail," explained Sylvester, "go on."

"It may be horses or a pride uneasy in the stables," said the alleged Kearney; "we ain't used to boards and covering." Heaven only knows what wild and delicious reminiscences lay in the statement of this fact, but the girls looked at each other with chosen glances of sentiment, as Kearney arose, and, with quiet absence of ceremony, quitted the table.

"Ain't he just lovely," said Kate, gasping for breath, "and so wicky."

It would be quite wicky, with just the slightest trace of coldness in her sister's voice.

"Why, my dear! why don't you see that his heart is just breaking with pathos? Why, indeed! why, when he was speculating on the poor Mexican woman that was hung, I saw the tears gather in his eyes. Why, indeed."

"Tears," laughed the cynical Sylvester, "tears, like bears. Why, you silly children, the man is a man of the world—a philosopher, quiz, observant, reasoning."

"Reasoning!" Was Sylvester intoxicated or had the mysterious stranger mixed the Canada here with the family pepper? His tone was so bewildered I could answer this self-asked inquiry, and resumed gayly his broken narrative. Finding myself forgotten in the gloom I had so long hesitated to introduce to my friends, I retired to rest early, only to be disturbed through the dim partitions, two hours later, enthusiastic praises of the new guest from the voluble lips of the girls, as they chatted together in the next room before retiring.

An hour later I was startled by the sound of horses' hoofs and flashing of spurs below. A conversation between my host and some mysterious personage in the darkness was carried on in such a low tone that I could not learn its import. As the cavalcade rode away, I raised the window.

"What's the matter?"

"Nothing," said Sylvester coolly. "Only another one of those playful homicidal freaks peculiar to the country. Aguan was shot by Cherokee Jack over at Lagrange this morning, and that was the Sheriff of Calaveras and his posse hunting him. I told him I'd seen nobody but you and your friend. By the way, I hope the latter's noise hasn't disturbed him. The poor fellow looked as if he wanted rest."

I thought so, too.

Nevertheless, I crept softly to his room. It was empty! My impression was that he had discussed the Sheriff of Calaveras about two hours.

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AND

BANGOR

1878—Vols. XLV-VI.

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State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, April Term, A. D. 1878.

HIRAM Dunham, named executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Wallworth, late of Lincoln in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED, That said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be held at said Bangor, in said County, on the 2d Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be approved and allowed as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:

ASHDON C. FISH, Register.

District Court of the United States.

District of Maine.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of FRANK M. BOOTH, Bankrupt, of Lincoln, in the County of Penobscot and District aforesaid.

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued, by the District Court of said District, against the estate of said Frank M. Booth, of Lincoln, in the County of Penobscot and District aforesaid, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bangor, in said District, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

E. K. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger, for said District.

March 19, 1878. 3w13

In the Municipal Court of the City of Bangor.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, June Term, A. D. 1878.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition, and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper printed in said Bangor, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be held at said Bangor, on the 2d Tuesday of July next, at ten of the clock before noon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:

ASHDON C. FISH, Register.

Clerk of District Court for said District.

June 25, 1878.